THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY

Cutting Off Light and Ventilation.

FEES OF MARSHALS.

Just after Judge Barrett and adjourned the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, counsel for Cor-oner Croker put in an appearance ready to argue the motion for his release on ball. An effort was equently made to 6nd the Juage with a view to a reopening of the Court, but, as the result showed, he had called it a whole day and gone home. The motion will be brought forward on Monday, and meantime Mr. Croker will remain a prisoner in the Tombs. Coroner Woltman subse-quently visited the Tombs for the purpose of securing the signature of the prisoner to an amdavit made on the last day of the investigation.

GOVERNOR LYON'S BOND.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Biatchford and the jury, the case of the United States vs. William Gibson was resumed. The action was brought by the government against the defendant to recover the sum of \$50,000, being the amount of a bond which he had entered into as surety for Ca'eb Lyon, who had been appointed Governor of Idano in 1864 by President Lincoin. owed a balance to the government of \$46,585 73, and his allegation is that as he was proceeding to Washington to deposit this money in the Treasury at was stolen from him. The suit was accordingly brought against Mr. Gibson as surety to indem-nify the government for the loss in question.

Mr. A. Oakey Hail and Mr. Ethan Alien were counsel for defendant, and Mr. Sherman, United States Assistant District Attorney, for the govern-

TESTIMONY OF MR. CALES LYON. Mr. Caleb Lyon sworn and examined by Mr. Etnan Allen:-I live on Staten Island; I lived there in 1864 and 1866 and ever since; I was appointed Governor of Idaho in February, 1864, by President Lincoln, and I remained in office until 1866, when I was superseded by order of President Johnson; I also held the position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs (bond produced) : I made that bond to the government; this bond was sent to me in blank from the office of the Secretary of Indian Affairs; it came to me through the mail, and that was the first time I ever saw it; with the bond came my instructions from the Interior Bepariment; I had previously spiken to Junge Seagur to be one of my bondsmen; I went with Mr. Gibson to the District Attorney's office to have that bond executed; I understood at that time that Mr. Delafield Smith was the District Attorney's office with the bond was executed on the 22d of June, 1864; I went to the District Attorney's office with Mr. Gibson and asked for Mr. Smith; I was informed that Mr. Smith was not in; I was informed that Mr. Smith was not in; then I was directed to go into another room of the office, where I found you, Mr. Allen, as assistant; I said to you, Mr. Gibson being with me, that I had come to execute the bond; you went with me into the office of Mr. Rice and introduced us to him, stating that he was an Assistant District Attorney; you said that you did not do that business, but that he did; I had never seen Mr. Rice before; there was some conversation about my bondsmen; I said that Mr. Gibson, Judge Seagur and Mr. Springsteen were to be my bondsmen; I waited for Judge Seagur and Mr. Springsteen for half an hour, but, they not coming, Mr. Rice told me that Mr. Gibson could sign the bond and that I could go out and get the others; Mr. Gibson signed the bond, which I took and put in my pocket; the bond was then blank, with the exception of Mr. Gibson's signature; then I talked with Mr. Rice a short time, and he made the remark that it was carious a Territorial Governor should be called upon to give a bond.

Q. Now, Mr. Lyou, you say Mr. Gibson signed the bond, that you put it in your pocket, and then went to look for the other sureties? A. Yes; I went to Bleecker street to a bonding house, where I expected to find Judge Seagur, out did not meet him jon the same day I returned with the bond to the District Atlorney's office, Mr. Springsteen coming with me; I men signed tax bond; Mr. Sprinsteen to me in blank from the office of the Secretary of Indian Affairs; it came to me through the mail,

robbed of it. Counsel for the government got up and immediately objected to the answer. Counsel for defendant put another question, Why was not that money returned to the government? What disposition did you make of it? Counsel for government objected to the question, and in doing so make a long speech, claiming that the evidence already in the case showed that the money involved in this suit came into the hands of Mr. Lyon on the 25th of September, 1856, and the piez set up that it was stolen on the 15th of December, 1856, a year after it was received. Ocunsel contended that this was not an honest accounting and could not be set up in all honest accounting and could not be set up in a defence, as it was the delt of Mr. Lyon, under the law, to have had a prompt accounting with the government. He referred to the case of Prescott, reported in the third of Howard, as sustaining his view. Public policy demanded that every deposition of public money should be held to a strict accountability. The condition of the bond in question was that Mr. Lyon should account to the government without fraud or delay. Mr. A. Oakey Hail, of counsel for defendant, was heard in reply. He contended that the government having taken issue on this point they could not now object to the textimony. He in the remember of the structured a just account to the government, with the exception of the money stolen from him. It was otherwise shown that he acted in good latth. Mr. Lyon had returned a just account to the government, with the exception of the money stolen from him, and that was stolen from him at the was the dear of the structure of a just account to the government, with the exception of the money stolen from him, it was otherwise shown that he acted in good latth. Mr. Lyon had returned a just account to the government, with the exception of the money stolen from him, it was otherwise shown that he acted in good latth.

It had been always held, under the law, that a least not only the second of the summer, which had deen always held, u

whether or not it was disallowed by them, wholly or in part."
The government counsel objected to the question as incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant.
Judge Biatchiord sustained the objection and if, Hall noted an exception.
Q. When did you render this account and strike a balance of \$4.65.5 737 A. I rendered that account on the 16th of December, 1899.
At tais stage of the proceedings Mr. Hall begged to ask the Court for a continuance of the trial until they could obtain from the government a certificate of the disallowance of this ciaim, or their reasons for a disallowance. This was an appeal to the disallowance of this ciaim, or their reasons for a disallowance of the disallowance had been taken by surprise, and tan government had laken little incline of the case except to file its issuable plea before the Deginning of the present term.

Its issuable plea before the beginning of the present term.
Judge Blatchford said that, looking at all the surroundings of the case, he thought it would be surroundings of the case, he thought it would be a wise exercise of the discretion of the Court to refuse to grant the motion made by Mr. Hall.
Mr. Hall offered to prove that (dibson signed the bond on the understanding that Judge Scagur would sign the bond also, and that without also (dibson's) knowing it, B. C. Springstein became surely on the bond.

Judge Blatchford excluded the offer, and the jury, by direction of the Court, found a verdict for the government for \$50,000—the full amount of the bond.

THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

Succeeding the revolution in Dominics, by which President Bacz was compelled to abdicate and the lease of the Samana Bay Company declared vacated, a sult was brought by William Rowland to recover alleged advanced moneys. The answer interposed was that the company no longer ex-Upon this Mr. Rowland applied for the appointment of a receiver, and, with a view to an investigation of the case, Mr. D. P.

cerver was eminently proper. In opposition it was arged that a receiver could only be appointed in a civil suit, or after judgment in such suit, or in certain specified cases stated in the statutes, and it was insisted that the only one of them which concerned thus case was a provision for winding up tanks, and to make this applicable to the case the Court must decide this company to be a corporation possessed of banking powers. The motion was further opposed by connsel representing various attaching creditors in which it was argued that the St. Domingo Corporation had not ever, if the statements of Gonzales were to be accepted, as the acts of a de facto government, been dissolved. Gonzales, in taking away the lease, had kept the company alive for the purpose of maintaining his own claims against it, and be could not blow hot and cold. It kept alive for any purpose the company was kept alive for all purposes. As to being a corporation possessed with banking powers, the concession did authorize them to establish a bank, but to be themselves bankers. Various attaching creditors had served attachments against the company, giving them preisrences, and this appointment would, it was additionally claimed, deprive them of the advantages they had gained. It was contended, in reply, that the company had not only ceased to act but the directors to meet; that the main assets comprised uncollected stock subscriptions, which soon would become of little or no value unless some one was empowered to collect them, and that the appointment of a receiver would interfere with no legitimate preferences obtained by attaching creditors, but, on the contrary, would aid them as well as other creditors in obtaining their rights. The Court reserved its decision.

QUESTION OF LIGHT AND AIR.

Mesars. Doyle & Adolphe wishing to connect their store in Grand street with the house No. 85 Forsyth street bought out the interest of the tenant whose lease had but a short time to run. In the rear part of the store was a room having two win dows looking into the yard, and two doors, one leading into the yard and another into a common hallway. A tenant occupied this room.

An agreement was made with the landlady, Mrs. Gubert, for a lease and agreement was made with the landlady, Mrs. Gubert, for a lease for five years, under which the doors from that rear room were to be closed and the windows barred to keep out thieves. In this lease given to boyle & Audipue are described as demised the store of said house, with the appurtenances, nothing being said about a right of access to the yard or of having litht and sir for the rear windows. After this Lord & Taylor hired from Mrs. Gilbert the upper stories of No. 35 Forsyth street and the whole house and to No. 35 Forsyth street and commenced to tear down the interior of this house and to excavate the yard with the intention of building there and in the rear of Doyle & Adolphe's windows, up to within two feet and eight inches of the building. Notice was given to Lord & Taylor that the courts would be asked for an injunction to restrain them from interfering with the light and air required for this yard. They disregarded the notice and suit was commenced for an injunction by Mr. Frank Byrne in the Superior Coult, to which answer was made to the defendants by Mr. Immo'ny Pelton. After hearing the argument Judge Freedman decided yesteroxy, remains the limination, on the ground that "appurtenances" do not include right to light and air and were not conveyed in the lease, and, therefore, no injunction should be granted.

MARINE COURT MARSHALS.

shals of the Marine Court and the Sheriff in the matter of fees have already been given in the HERALD. On the 9th inst. the judges of the Marine Court tasued an order directing that name

dents shall be served by the mail Court, but directing that the same be given to the Sheriff. On this an alternative writ was obtained Sheriff. On this an alternative wit was obtained from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, directed to Judge Spaniding of the Marine Court, and asking him to show cause way he should not give a process, the service of which by the interest of the latter Court was interdicted in the order referred to to Joseph Phillips, a marshal of the Lourt. The proceeding is in a friendly spirit, and the present application is brought forward as a test case. Fac case came up for argument yesterday. C. Spencer appearing on behalf of the marshals and orisinde L. Stewart in opposition. Mr. Spencer said there were thirty-five of these marshals, and under this order they would be deprived of fully two-thirds of their legitimate fees. He insisted that the power of serving the interdicted processes was consisted on the marshals by an act of the Legislature passed in 1865, and that in a subsequent act of 1872 the same power was recognized and retterated. He cannot compet an inferior court to anter a judicial determination. It was also contenued that under the statutes cited the power of serving the processes in question was vesied wholly in the Sheriff. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision. from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Cham-

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Lawrence.
In the Matter of John H. Turner.—The report of the referee is confirmed and the exceptions thereto overruled, with costs.
De Liamoses vs. Liamose. Order to

the referee is confirmed and the exceptions thereto overruled, with costs.

De Llamoses vs. Liouas.—Order is granted.
Browning vs. James.—Motion to strike out portions of the complaint is denied, with \$10 costs, to abide the event.

Ryckman vs. Hyckman.—Order denying motion to settle issues granted.

Fitzimus vs. Marx.—Order granted denying application.

Same vs. Cohen.—Same.
In the Matter of Townshend.—Order granted.

Campbell vs. Campbell.—Order denying motion to fix Commissioner's fees.

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Fowler; In the Matter of Forence Mointure; Winchell vs. Winchell.—Granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Sterne vs. Goepp.—Motion granted, without costs.

Obsia.

Dambmann vs. Butterfield.—Order granted.

Plants Manuacturing Company vs. The Hibernia Insurance Company of Ohib.—Motion granted.

Warner vs. Hart.—Order granted.

Garroll and Another vs. Coyle.—Memorandum.

Oppenheumer vs. Hass and Another.—The defendants may put in an answer, provided the same is done before the 21st inst.

Banepaugh vs. Sanepaugh.—Order granted.

Peyser vs. McCormick.—Order granted appointing receiver.

wider vs. Hitchcock. -- Order granted.

Breaman vs. Goodsteim:—Motion de Recto vs. Sanchez.—Order granted. Carmeil vs. Lynch.—Granted. Greer vs. Huntiy.—Motion denied. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judges Daif. Low and J. P. Daiy.

Riting Wooken Company vr. Martin.—Judgment
aurmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.
Lemken vs. Spollman.—Judgment reserved.
Opinion by Judge Robinson.
Sermethorn vs. Wheeler.—Motion for reargument granted.
Frank vs. Covert.—Motion for leave to go to the
Court of Appeaus granted and reargument ordered. Court of Appeals granted and reargument ordered.

Opinions with General Term clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Burglaries and Larcentes, Before Judge Satherland.

Cuarles Shonfold, against whom were two charges of larceny, pleaded guilty to one indictment, which set forth that on the 24th of October he stole a gold watch worth \$75, the property of William Schweickert. This prisoner was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Isabella Johnson, a colored woman, was convicted of stealing a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel on the 2d of this mooth belonging to the ighter or Postmaster James. She was re-

daughter of Postmaster James. She was remanded for sentence.
Junus bill, alias Grescus, who on the 7th of June stole a sheer watch and clothing valued at \$85, the property of Whitam H. McDowell, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.
Kate Myers also pleaded guilty to a similar offence, the indictment alleging that in August she stole is velvet sack, wirth \$50, from Mrs. Fainnie Baker, by whom she was employed as a domestic, Edward Zabriski pleaded guilty to an attempt at burgiary in the third degree, the charge being feat on the 23th of October he entered the premises No. 42 Thompson street and stole dresses and a shawi, valued at \$25, the property of Mary Littlewood.

Dennis Donohue pleaded guilty to an attempt at

ewood. Dennis Donohue pleaded guilty to an attempt at Dennis Donohne pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the indictment charging that, on the 4th of this month, he stole a set of harness, worth \$75, the property of Christian Hachmeister.

The above named prisoners were sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward McCabe and John Lappin, who were charged with entering the house of Walter C. Woolley, 371 West Twenty-third street, and stealing two gas chandeliers, worth \$50, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burgiary in the third degree. McCabe was sent to the House of Refuge. Lappin was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Mary and Degnan, who was charged with stealing on the 18th of October a quantity of ladies' appared belonging to Mrs. John Finley, pleaded guilty to petty larceny. She was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Acquittals.

tain the sliegation and the jury acquitted him without leaving their scats.

Charles Peechel, a youth, who was charged with stealing a horse worth \$50 on the 25th of October, the property of Lewis Prinkis, was taied. It speared that it was the accused who gave the owner information which led to his recovering possession of the horse. The jury rendered a verdict of not guity.

TOMBS POLICE COURT. Three Burglars Captured.

Before Judge Kasmire.
The house of Mr. William Talelanky, at No. 91 luiberry street, was entered on Thursday night by burglars, who took three watches, in all to the value of \$60. Officer Regan was informed of the facts and yesterday arrested Henry Smith, of No. 29 Henry street, whom he had reason to suspect of the act. Smith was hold in \$1,000 to answer the charge of burgiary. Charles Brant and James Tracy were held for trial for a like crime against Mr. John Schnieder, of No. 11 College place. They took \$50 worth of wine and cigars from Mr. Schnieder's store at the namoer given above.

A Striking Cooper.

Patrick Smith, a striking cooper, was arraigned for examination yesterday on an assault on George Brown, a non-society man, and was held in default of ball for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Captain McDonnell's Raid. Before Judge Wandell.
Captain McDonnell signalized his transfer from
the Twenty-ninth to the Eighth precinct by raiding some eight houses in Greene and Wooster streets on Thursday night and arresting all the temale inmates whom he could find. He brought his prisoners, seventeen in all, to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where Justice Wandell committed them for examination.

A Brutat Assault. Hudson street. A few days ago a little girl named Katie Broome, of No. 113 Christopher street, entered the place for the purpose of buying seeds. Chambers, instead of selling them to her, enticed her into a back room and there attempted to commit a criminal assault. The little girl resisted, however, and escaped before he could carry out his base designs. She caused his arrest, and yesterday he was held in \$2,000 ball to answer.

A Dishonest Officer. Deputy Sheriff McGuire placed a man named Dennis Kane in temporary charge of the store of Hieler Brothers, at No. 93 Grand street. Kane's first official act was to steal \$17.35 worth of fancy and dry goods. He was subsequently arrested with part of the stolen property to his possession, and was held in \$500 ball to answer at the Court of Spacial Section. of Special Sessions

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. A Christian Brother Arrested.

Before Justice Kilbreth. Philip Sterne, a youth of sixteen, yesterday charged Brother Cronin, one of the Christian Brothers who teach school in Second street, near Second avenue, with beating him badly around the body and legs with a thick leather strap. It appears the youth committed some slight offence on Thursday, for which the Brother punished him numerically. In Court the Brother gave his name as August Kramberger, and he was put under \$500 but to answer a charge of assault and battery. Mr. Sadlier, of Barciay street, became his bondsman and he was released.

RROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT. Orippled for Life-A Verdict for the Cripple.

Before Judge Barnard. Suit was commenced on Wednesday in the Su-preme Court, Circuit, by the guardians (the parents) of Adam Schoffer, a boy of ten years, to recover damages in the sum of \$5,000 for injuries sustained by their child. It appears that on the 22d day of September, 1873, the little fellow was pia) ing in Ten Eyek street with a crowd of children. They made so much noise that a man named John Frey became so much annoyed that he ran out of his store and threatoned the children, so that they all ran away except Adam Schoffer. Frey, approaching the boy, struck him with his not so violently above the right hip that he lell senseless upon the pavement. The child was carried to the residence of his parents, where he was confined to his oed for many months and from watch he finally energed a cripple for his depending upon his cruckes in order to move his body from place to place. The defendant would make no proper compensation to the injured boy or his parents, and, by legal advice, they brought this suit for damages. The case was given to the jury on Thursday evening, and yesterday morning a verdict was rendered or plaining, who was awarded \$4,200. The defendant is a wealthy German butcher. playing in Ten Eyck street with a crowd of chil-

two cities and members of Plymonth church, who ums of the press that the trial of Demas Barnes for the publication of a stander on the memory of the late Mrs. Henry C. Bowen would be com-The case for the plaintiff was opened by District Attorney Winslow, who, explaining what in anybody's mind as to the gross and character of this libel. Defendant could be held responsible for this libel whether participated in by him or not. If Mr. Barnes' agent perpetrated this libel, and if he did what he could to prevent it, that must be taken into consideration by the

this libel, and if he did what he could to prevent it, that must be taken into consideration by the jury.

Henry C. Bowen, husband of deceased, was the first witness called, and testified that he resided at No. 90 Whilow street, and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years: in 1863, and before and since he was the proprietor of the Independent; Lincy M. Bowen, his wife, died in March, 1875; there were ten children—seven sons and three daughters; Henry, Edward and Clarence are now living, and are the eldest sons; hirs. Bowen was confined to ber bed for about ten weeks, and died within a month of her confinement; witness was present with her during her last hours; she was unable to talk at all from five to nine in the morating, and was suffering from paralysis of the throat and side; she made no statement or confession, reference or instinuation that she had committed adulter; with any one; she did not mention itemy ward hecheft in hip way; deceased was acquainted with Rev. he. Beccher for many years; witness relations with him were intimate; there is no foundation whatever for the allegation that he met Mr. Beecher some days after his wife's death and conversed with him on the subject; it is not true that any enmity sprung up between Mr. Beecher and witness no story whatever; it is not true that Mr. Beecher left the Independent on account of his immerability with the wife of the witness, nor was there any truth in the allegation that he had brought Mr. Beecher a not crequeting him to leave the pulpit on account of his immoralities with the wife of the witness; line Mr. South, mentioned in the interview, caused at his onice Soon after the publication of the scandatous libet.

On the cross-examination, which was conducted.

once won after the publication of the scandalous libel.

On the cross-examination, which was conducted by Mr. B. P. Barnard, counsel for Mr. Barnes, withness testined that his wife and Mr. Beacher had been acquainted ever since 1848, when he came to Brookly; had been on the most triendly terms with Mr. Barnes previous to this their had known him twelve or flitten years; in the publications connected with the Beecher matter defendant seemed to be irlendly; siter the sritcle complained of was published Barnes called on him and told him he was in New York when the article was published, and that it got into the paper without his knowledge; he had some of the objectionable matter expunged from the paper; he did not write to Theedore Tilton from Woodstock under the weight of grief as alleged, and did not strongly indict Mr. Beecher.

Clarence Bowen was the next witness called, and testifich—in 186; whon his mother died, ho was eleven years of age, and was with her during her last thiness and up to the hour of her death; he pronounced the allegation that his mother made any declaration concorning Henry Ward Beecher's adultery with her a lie; his mother, as lar as he knew, did not say a single word on the subject; knew Mr. Barnes for a number of years, and knew him previous to the publication of this libel to be iriendly to his lather; witness is a reporter on the Trioune, and also did some work for the Aryus.

Henry C. Bowen testified that he was the closs son of the plaintiff and was with his mother during her last hours; conversed with her freely before she lost her speech; she never made any declarations concerning immoral practices with Mr. Beecher, nor did she in any way redect apon him; few. Drs. Storrs, Cuyler and Beecher attended her funeral; there was nothing which she said or did, by sign or otherwise, to justif the story. On the cross-examination, which was conducted

De Witt G. Ray, city editor of the Argus, testiappared belonging to Mrs. John Pinley, pleaded guity to petty largeny. She was sent to the Peniteritary for four months.

Acquittals.

John Brown was tried upon a charge of stealing to belonging to an old woman named Margaret

Degrand. The evidence was insumment to sus-

name of Mrs. Bowen was mentioned it made Mr. Tiliton very angry, and he said he never believed any of the statements made against Mrs. Bowes; Mr. Barnes did not know that he was writing the article at the time, as he was in New York that morning; when defendant returned and found out about the article he has it changed and the name of Mrs. Bowen taken out; Mr. Smith had said that if the facts published were denied he would support them with an affidavit.

Mr. D. P. Barnard moved to acquit the de'endant on the ground that a libet against the dead must be shown to have been perpetrated with the design to bring the hving relatives ino contempt. The indictment alleges this article in effect-that the defendant charged that Mrs. Bowen had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher. The functiones failed and the averments were defective. There was no proof to show that Mr. Barnes had desgued to bring Mr. Bowen and his family into contempt. Counsel then opened for the defence, and Mr. Mayerick, managing editor of the Argus, and Mr. Barnes testified as to taker annocence of the odence charged in the indictment.

The jury, after two hours' deliberation, rendered a verdict of "Not guily."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1874. In the Court of Appeals, Friday, November 20,

1874:-

No. 89—The Trustees of the Town of Brookhaven, respondents, vs. Charles T. Strong, appellant.—The argument was resumed this morning,
and concluded.

No. 43—Prescentia Angell, respondent, vs. The
Hartford Fire Inserance Company, appellants.—
Argued by F. W. Hubbard, of counsel for appellants, and by A. E. Kitby, for respondent.

No. 37—Prank S. Atweil, administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Charles K. Brown, appellant,—
Argued by James B. Gale, of counsel for appellant,
and oy A. K. Hadley, for respondent.

Proclamation made, and the Court adjourned to
Monday, November 23.

The day calendar for Monday, November 23, is
Nos. 19, 39, 72, 684, 83, 40, 91 and \$3.

UNITED STATES COURT. Indictment of Distillers.

Before Judge Benedict. Yesterday the Grand Jury came into the United States Court and brought in eleven indictments against distillers who had violated the Revenue Marshal Harlow arrested Curistian A. Stein, Philip Lowenstein and Thomas Conneily on bench runing Lowenstein and themas connects on beach warrants issued by Judge Benedict for flitch distilling. There are three indictments against Lowenstein, on each of which he is required to furnish \$5,000 bail; one against Stein, on which ne was required to give \$5,000 bail, and one against Councily. Stein slone jurnished bail. The other prisoners were sent to [ail.

The Proctor Libel Suit.

Yesterday afternoon ex-United States District Attorney Tracy appeared before Judge Benedict, against Francis D. Mouiton, the "mutual friend" of Tilion and Beecher. The case is set down on the calendar for trial be ore the December term of this Court. Ex-Judge Fulier on, counsel for Mr. Moulton, was present yesterday but made no objection.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The dilapidation of the "New" Court House, for the completion of which about \$15,000,000 were appropriated by the Legislature, daily becomes more and more apparent. Is it ever going to be completed? Echo. Architecturally and otherwise the building may be set down as a gigantic

The Commissioners of Gas (ominous title), con sisting of Mayor Havemeyer, Comptroller Green and Mr. Van Nort, opened bids yesterday for the furnishing of light to the city for the first four months of 1875. The companies offered to provide gas in their several districts at the following prices per lamp each month:-Manhattan, \$12: Harlem, \$13 95; Me:ropolitan, \$15; Mutual, \$12 75. The bids were laid over for juture consideration, that of the Mutual being declared irregular.

Alderman Van Schnick has villed the Bureau of City Revenue, in view of a thorough examina Aldermen want a report irom Comptroller Green on the management of this branch of his duties. The Aldermen taving concluded their examination of the estimates for 1875 the Board of Apportionment will meet next week to examine the suggested alterations. The two days voting and discussion of the former Board may not avail a particle in the float determination.

The Gerk of Afrears andomices that all property on which assessments have been levice and remained unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues and park openings, widening and extensions prior to January 1.

booy from place to place. The delendant would make no proper compensation to the injured boy or his parents, and, oy legal advice, they brought this suit for damages. The case was given to the jury on Thursday evening, and yesterday morning a virility was rendered for plaintiff, who was awarded \$4,200. The defendant is a wealthy German butther.

COURT OF bessions.

Bowen vs. Barnes—End of a Scandal Suit in which Mr. Beecher was Indirectly Concerned—Verdict of "Not Guilty" Rendered.

Before Judge Moore.

Yesterday forenoon the Kings County Court of Sessions was crowded in every part by an audience composed for the greater part of lawyers of the word tiles and members of Plymouth church, who were attracted by the announcement in the col
Minety-second street.

Item side dupand since the confirmation of said and park openings, widening and park of use sold on the 15th of next men in for the lowest tern of years at which any person shall offer to take the same. A pamphlet giving all information on this matter is on lite in the Clerk of Arrear's office.

The sale of pictures in the Governor's Room under a judgment obtained by Anthony Elokhoff for some \$9,000 against the city, was advertised to take piace to-day. A notice of appeal has been posted up conspict anyly opening the base of proceedings. The advertisement of sale through the same to part the following improvements, in order that the 20 opening and park of the collowing improvements, in order that the 20 opening and park of the base of park of the collowing improvements, in order that the 20 opening and the 15th of the lowest tern of years at the Coloration of the same the fowest tern of park the same the following in the 15th of the offer to take the same. A pamphlet giving all information on this matter is on lite and park of the same that the wind and park of pa

Ninety-second street.
Onthet sewer in Manhattan street, &c.
Outlet sewer in Seventicutes street,
Eleventh avenue and Twenty-inird
street, &c.
Sewers in Kinety-faith and Ninety-eighth
streets, between First and Third ave

streets, between First and Inica nues, &c....

COMMISSIONER VAN NORT AND COMPORA-Rumore of Removal by Mayor Have-

meyer.
Rumors floated around the City Hall yesterday as to the proposed removal of Corporation Coun-set E. Deiafield Smith and Commissioner Van Nort. Officials were found to assert tout the whole thing was cut and dried and that charges were about being preferred against those two gentlemen. Mayor Havemejer, who must first move in the matter before any definite action can be taken, denies that any such ideas floated through his prolific brain. He wever, the report was yesierday circulated through the department, Is it another move of his honor to make place for hiends before taking leave of the Executive cunit? Has Neison J. Waterbury any amoition to sorve the people in the seat of hr. E. Deinfield Smith! These were questions originated yesterday by those most interested. There can be no removal of these officials without a proper investigation. The charges must then be submitted to Governor Dix for his approval. After a thorough examination the latter gentleman is empowered to act in his discretion, and remove the party or parties, if he thinks there is sufficient cause. The Corporation counsel is appointed for loar years and the Commissioner of Public Works for the same term. The latter official, of course, is by far the more important of the two. The patronage is very large.

Further development in the proposed changes may be expected to-day. denies that any such ideas floated through his

Commissioner Van Nort has addressed the totlowing communication to His Honor the Mayor, dvising tum of the sale of property belonging to the Croton Aqueduct by the authorities of the city of Youkers for non-payment of assess-

CITY PROPERTY SACRIPICED.

DEPARTMENT OF POSITIO WORKS,)

NEW YORK, NOV. 19, 1874.

WHILDRAW F. HAVEMENER, Mayor of the City of New
rich Hon. Wessaar F. Haveneree, Mayor of the City of New York:—
Son—I son in receipt of a printed communication from the Mayor of the city of Youkers (Hon. Joseph Masters), in relation to the rods imption of lands soid for the non-payment of assessments, dated October 8, 1874, a mong which are noticed three for regulating. &c. Glenwyood avonus, from North Breadway's Unformed avonus and Grove street breadway's Unformed avonus printed and the same of the village of Youkers, and Son the map of the village of Youkers, dated for re-regulating Falisade avenue, 186 27—8034 53 Also for re-regulating Falisade avenue, inkewise assessed Nes. 3 and 39 on assessment map, and 188 and 17 on map of village of Youkers or August 1854. \$181.32 Expenses incurred. \$3.95 —195.27

Total. \$1,129.90
In due course of events the Department of Public Works drew upon the Comparative requisitions to meet the original amounts as follows:—
Transmitted April 22, 1873—Requisition No. 2,169 to Isavor of the city of Youkers. 161.32

Total. \$506.58

AMONG BANKERS AND MERCHANTS

Trade Topics-No New "Northwest" For geries-What a Prominent Banker

Says. There was but little gossip in Wall street yesterday, and no events of importance in the stock market which could not be briefly chronicled by the variation in prices of the different securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The bankers very gone: ally feel alarmed at the risks they constantly run of accepting as a good delivery

PORGED OR ALTERED BONDS like those of the Chicago and Northwestern Rallroad Company. In a conversation yesterday with Mr. Robinson, one of the firm of Messra, Drexel Morgan & Co., bankers, that gentleman told the HERALD representative "that their firm would not

accept as collateral or even buy

LITHOGRAPHED RAILWAY BONDS, as they considered them dangerous and easily counterfeited. Every bond should be engraved on a steel or copper plate, should be executed in the nighest style of the engraver's and the lake employed should those which would stand chemical tests, rendering alterations or crasures impossi-

ble-or very difficult, at least. I believe," added Mr. Robinson, "that the Stock Exchange have taken some action in regard to lithographed bonds, declaring they should not be dealt in." CORRESPONDENT-Have any new bonds of the Northwest Company been declared forgeries other than the fitteen whose numbers were published in

than the fitteen whose numbers were published in yesteriay's journals?

Mr. ROBINSON—No more that I have heard of. Corresspondent — These bonds came through your bonse from Philadelphia, did they not?

Mr. ROBINSON—Yes; and from this fact, and if in connection with it be considered the late forgeties of Philadelphia city warrants the conclusion is natural that the counterfeiters and forgers have their headquarters at or near

THE QUAKER CITY.

CORRESPONDENT—Have you any suspicions as to the guity parties?

Mr. ROBINSON—Yes. I think the city warrant and bond forgeries emanate from the same sources.

odrees.

OAPTAIN SAMPSON, THE DETECTIVE of the Stock Exchange, was found at the United States Treasury building. He told the reporter the believed these intern bonds were the identical bonds he had two years since seized as lorged bonds.

CAI counts and two property of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, who was found at the company's office, No. 52 Wall street, said "that the flitten bonus were all so far discovered and pronounced spurious. There were no developments, se far as he knew, further than those published at the morning papers. Of course all proper efforts were being made to discover the oriminata,"

Among the
GHEAP TRANSPORTATION ADVOCATES
two subjects in regard to raliway matters are engrosang attention—viz., the first shipment of grain to Baitimore, from Aloion, Ind., over the Chicago division of the Baitimore and Chio Railroad, and in connection therewith, the importance of Baitimore as shipping point and future grain centre, as adocting the New York commercial interests, and secondly, the MYSTERY OF THE PAMEAPO DOCKS, near Pamirapo station, N. J., on the New Jersey Central Railroad. Three years since five across of ground and over 600 feet of water front on New York Bay at Pamirapo were sold for about \$15,000, and last spring resold to Morris & Cummins, contractors, for \$50,000. These gentlemen immediatel, commenced

AN IMMENSE RALEGOAD PIER.

tractors, for \$50,000. These gentlemen immediatel, commenced

AN IMMENSE RAILROAD PIER,
supposed to be for the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad or President as Packer, of the New Jersey
Central Railroad, as an ally of the former road,
Mr. C. J. Hattn, a local editor, told a Herallor representative yesterday that he had frequently
sought information from the contractors as to the
uses of the pier and the names of their employers,
but the builders were

SILENT AS TURTLES.

At present the company—in whatever interest
they are working—have control of a water front
of over \$,000 feet, with a builknend or about 500
feet, and a depth of three feet of water at low
water mark and eight feet at high water.

No wonder the merchants down town discuss
these mysterious piers.

NEW YORK CITY.

Some of the long expected "beautiful snow" fell in this city early yesterday morning. It only insted for a few minutes, however. It is rumored that the new Board of Aldermen will repeal the ordinance providing that no paving, &c., shall be done in the winter months,

Micrael Salares, aged fifty years, residing in Jersey City, was received at Believue Hospital esterday morning, his right leg being fractured by a blow from a horse's hoof. James Walsh, aged forty-five years, of No. 174

steamship Crescent City on Thursday evening. His injuries were very severs, and he was yester-day sent to the Park Hospital,

Animals announces that it will pay a reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of any gang of cock or dog aghters, and a reward of \$25 for the convic-tion of the proprietor or keeper of any place kept for uses for their accommodation. Newards will also be given by Mr. Bergh for such information as while lead to the conviction of persons violating any of the laws for the protection of dumb ani-

BROOKLYN.

It is proposed to extend Ocean Parkway to the ocean, and then build a road 500 feet wide and 3,000 feet in length along the water front. The new extension will make a drive six and a half mics in length.

A lecture in aid of the Relief Committee of the

Young Mea's Christian Association will be delivered by Hon. John Oukey, at their hall, on Wednesday evening, December 2. The subject will be, "Our John: What Shall We Do with Him?"

Jacob Stauder, a cripple, thirty years of age, quarrelled with his father at his place of rest

dence, corner of Bultic and Barbor streets, East New York, yesterday morning, and, going out of the house, produced a pistol, with which be shot himself in the head. The body was removed to the residence of his father and the Coroner was notified.

Yesterday the format order of the General Torm of the City Court affirming the order of Chief Judge Neison, at the Special Term, denying the application of the defendant for a bill of particulars in the case of Thton vs. Becoper, was signed by Judge Reynolds. The counsel for Mr. Beecher has decided to appeal from the order to the Court of Appeals.

The Common Council Law Committee met on Thursday evening and considered the application of the counsel for Miss Mary Handley, the female detective, for the recovery of the reward of \$1,000 offered by the city for 'any person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the detection of the murderer of Charles Goodrich." Alerman theofardson did not see how the city could avoid paying the reward, but the other members of the committee determined upon examining Miss thandley, ex-Chief Campbell and Commissioner Jordon upon the subject before making the award.

A SHARP DISCUSSION.

A ball was given by some colored people on Taursday night at the corner of Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue. Some of the male attendants were boisterous in the early part of the entertainment, but as morning neared they beentertainment, out as morning neared they be-came rampant. A discussion of some point of honor produced a fight at about half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, during which John Harper, aged twenty years, who resides at No. 105 West Forticto street, was stabled in the groin. His wound is paintul, though not serious. It was dressed at the Twentieth precinct station house, from where Harper was sent home. He relused to say who stabled him.

HE WANTED TO BE OREMATED.

A strange affair has come into view through an accident which happened resterday afternoon in the waiting room of the New Haven Railway in name as James Husted, fell in a fit there and cut name as James Husted, feil in a fit there and out his face and the back of his head very severely. He was sent to Bellevus Hoeptal, where, when he was searched, a loaded revolver and the following strange note were lound in his pocket:—
To those who find my body:—My name is Angust Verrier. Being satisfied that this file has nothing more interesting for me here fhave done this sot. You may take my body for cremation.

It is probable that the man intended to commit soucide, but that his nerve failed him when he reviewed the prospects of jurgify, and that he was made ill by the subsequent lear of death.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Abuses at the Boston Navy Yard During the Late Campaign.

Developments Disgraceful and Damaging.

Congress To Be Appealed To for an Investigation.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1874. The HERALD'S correspondence from this quarter nas already intimated something of the corrupt practices employed at the Boston 'Navy Yard just previous to the late election. The corruption was so barefaced and transparent that even the administration papers here were forced to notice is in terms of severe condemnation. In the midst of the general excitement and indignation the Boston Labor Union appointed a special committee to investigate the matter, and I have been favored with an advance copy of their report, which is shortly to be presented. The period covered by the alleged abuses they find to be at least

TWO WEEKS PREVIOUS TO THE DAY OF ELECTION

before which period the number of workmen is ail the departments was about seventeen hundred. They find that at this time the appropriations of Congress to meet the expenses of the were insufficient for paying the wages of the normal number of employes, and that, in consequence, several of the regular hands had been suspended; also that the suspension nad been countermanded by the authorities at Washington, as though to give color to or to justify the sudden employment of a great number of additional hands, which immediately took place. They find that there was no emergency or necessity for pushing forward the government work that required any addition to the regular force of workmen, and that had there been such necessity the hundreds of fresh hands set to work were entirely unqualified for the in-ture of the work; that they consisted of men of EVERY VARIETY OF BUSINESS AND NO BUSINESS; mechanics and laborers in ludicrous disproportion to each other and to the work required to be done; that they were employed at every description of make-belief work, or at no work at all, and

for the sake of appearances. AN INPLUX OF VOTERS. The committee flud that during these two weeks no less than 750 men were thus poured into the yard from various districts in and around Boston, and employed at an expense to the nation of \$1,500 per day at the lowest calculation, and that they rendered-to the nation at all events-ile equivalent for the outlay. They have no reason whatever to donot that this great influx of unskilled and nondescript workmen had no other purpose or object than to influence by a large number of votes

frequently cowded aside into unfrequented places

THE ELECTION OF CERTAIN CANDIDATES to omce, and that they believe that the candidate in whose favor the votes were required was Mr. Gooch. Should any doubt exist as to the purpose for which these fresh hands were employed, it is only necessary to say that on

THE DAY AFTER THE BLECTION no less than 500 of them were discharged. They find also that this army of voters were hired by the foremen of the various workshops on the

RECOMMENDATION OF MR. GOOCH, and they have evidence that, in some instances at by the task imposed upon them. As an instance of this it was stated by a reliable informant that the foreman, of the workshop in which he, our informant, was employed, stated to him, that "were it not that a large and expensive family depended upon him for support he would not remain in the Navy Yard another day." They also find that, in addition to this shaneful abuse of official patroage in hiring, certain of the regular and competent mechanics of the yard have been summarily dismissed, for no reason whatever than that they had in a quiet and unexceptionable, but public manner, exercised their undoubted right and duty of supporting and voting for such candidates for public office as their constinct and political opinions preferred. by the task imposed upon them. As an instance

day sent to the Park Hospital,

A homeless old man, who has been in the habit of sieeping in the stable No. 552 Broome street and paying for his lodging by caring for the horse, was found sick yesterday and sent to Bellevue Hospital in an unconscious state.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire, of incend. Ary origin, occurred on the canal boat Captain Trowbridge, lying at the foot of East Sevententh street. The boat, which is the property of Edward Monahan and uninsured, was damaged to the extent of \$200.

The Society for the Prevention of Captain to the steel of \$200.

partment. The committee feel that their work will be only half done if they do not cudeavor to show on whom

THE RESPONSIBILITY POR THESE DISGRACEPUL PROCESSING THE PROCES

CORONERS' CASES.

A man named Abraham Jones, who was recently committed to the Tomes for a minor offence, died suddenly yesterday from heart dis-case. The body was removed to the Morgue and

case. The body was removed to the Mergue and Coroner Woltman notified. Deceased has friends who will claim the body for burial.

Kate Kennedy, a domestic, who lived at No. 333 East Thirty-first street, died in Believie Hospital, to which institution she was taken by some ottagens suffering from severe burns of the body, but in what manner received did not appear. Coroner Kessler was notified to hold an inquest over the remains.

Ooroner Elekhon yesterday held an inquest ta the case of, Matthaw Molonala, a man thirty-fire years of age and born in Ireland, whose dead body was found lying under the treatle work of the Fourth Avenue Railroad, near listh street, on the morning of the 3d inste, he having been run over during the night by a passing train while attempting to cross the treatle work bridge on his way home. The evidence failed to show what train killed deceased, atthough stremuous efforts had been made by the relatives of McDonala and the Twellth precinct poince to learn which of the

(CONTINUED ON HINTH PAGE)